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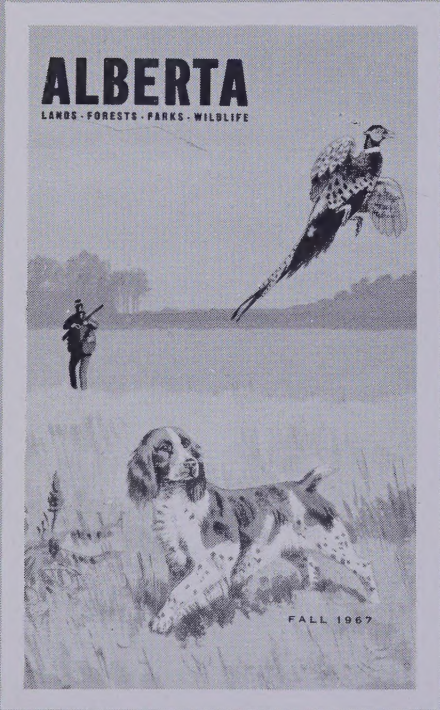


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DEDICATED TO THE WISE USE
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PROVINCE'S RENEWABLE
NATURAL RESOURCES; ITS
LAND, FORESTS, PARKS AND
WILDLIFE.

ABOUT OUR COVER



If the dog is man's best friend, then
the hunting breeds, who share the
golden hours with their masters, are
surely the best friends of all. With
this edition we take and introduce you
to the 24 types of bird dogs used in
Alberta.

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ALBERTA

Lands - Forests - Parks - Wildlife

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CONTENTS

	Page
Beauty, Brains and Birdsense	3
Roundup	16
Hi Lionel	22
Travel Kennel	23

Photo Credits

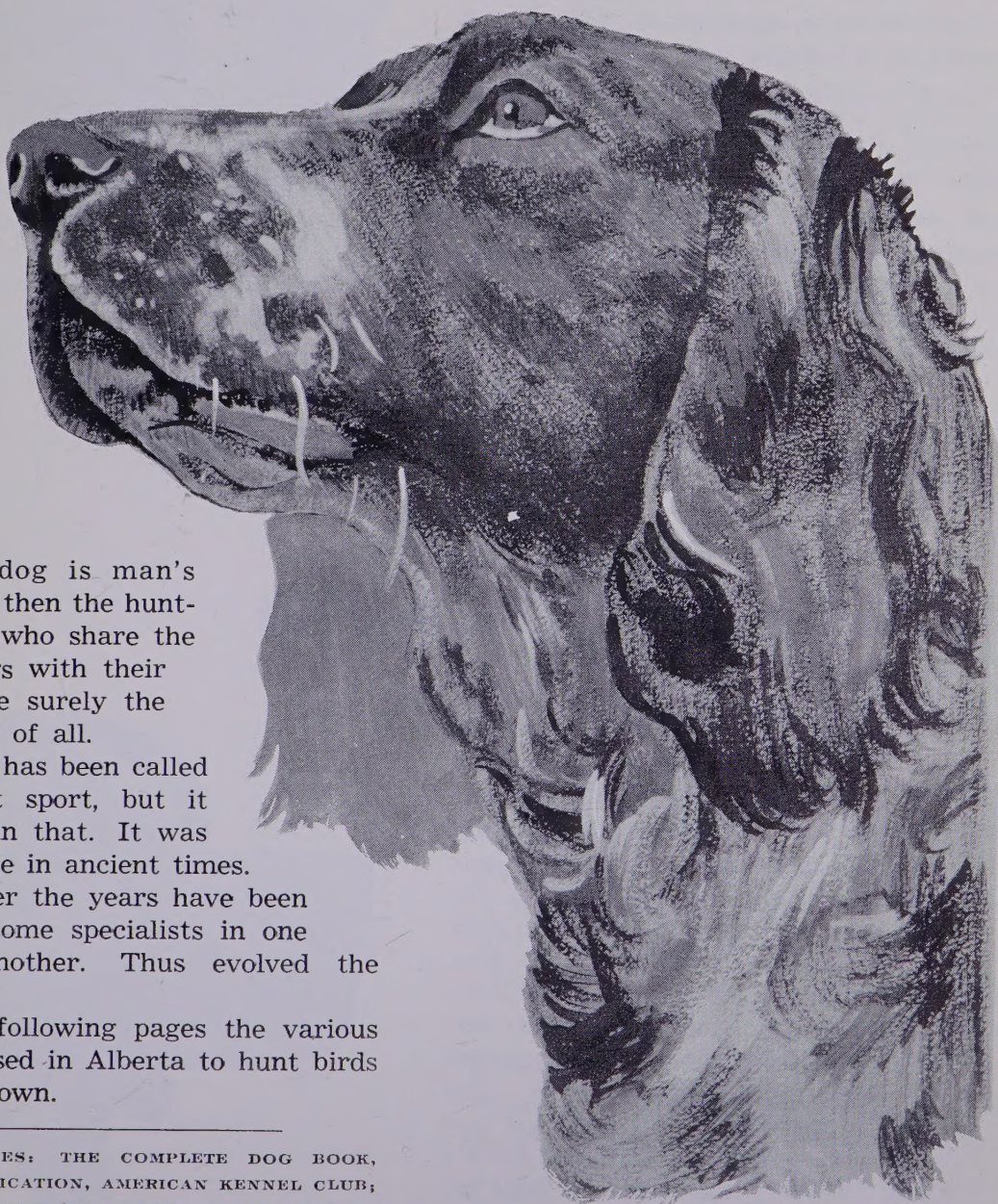
Alberta Government	24
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Hon. HENRY A. RUSTE,
Minister

V. A. WOOD,
Deputy Minister

Beauty Brains and Birdsense



If the dog is man's best friend, then the hunting breeds, who share the golden hours with their masters, are surely the best friends of all.

Hunting has been called our earliest sport, but it is more than that. It was a way of life in ancient times.

Dogs over the years have been bred to become specialists in one area or another. Thus evolved the bird-dog.

On the following pages the various dogs now used in Alberta to hunt birds with are shown.

REFERENCES: THE COMPLETE DOG BOOK, OFFICIAL PUBLICATION, AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB; THE BOOK OF BREED STANDARDS, CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB; THE NEW STANDARD BOOK OF DOG CARE AND TRAINING, JEANNETTE W. CROSS AND BLANCHE SAUNDERS; ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

WIRE-HAIRED POINTING GRIFFON

In Europe where the breed was developed, the Wire-haired Pointing Griffon is known as the Korthals Griffon in honour of the Dutchman Edward K. Korthals who was the breed's creator. The result of various cross-breeding was a medium size, rough-coated dog, strong and vigorous looking, a slow-paced but thorough hunter and a good retriever in water. The dog's admirers state that he can be trained for use on any game. The breed was given Kennel Club recognition in 1900 and was then and still is North America's only recognized wire-coated breed that points birds. The Pointing Griffon is an intelligent dog of easy going disposition and playful when not engaged in his work in the hunting field.



POINTER

The Pointer is of European origin but which country produced him is questionable. Italy, Spain, Belgium and France have all been named as the birth place of the breed. However, it was the skill of English breeders and sportsmen which developed the Pointer, making him a bird dog of glorious renown. The Pointer is well adapted to this age of specialization. He is every inch a gun dog from the tip of his nose to the point of his whiplike tail. Clean-limbed, lithe, and muscular without being coarse, full of nervous energy and "hunt", put together for speed and endurance, that calls to mind the symmetry and stamina of a fine thoroughbred horse. The Pointer is known for his courage and independence. So keen is the Pointer's hunting instinct that Pointer pups as young as eight or nine weeks of age have been observed taking an interest and pointing game birds.

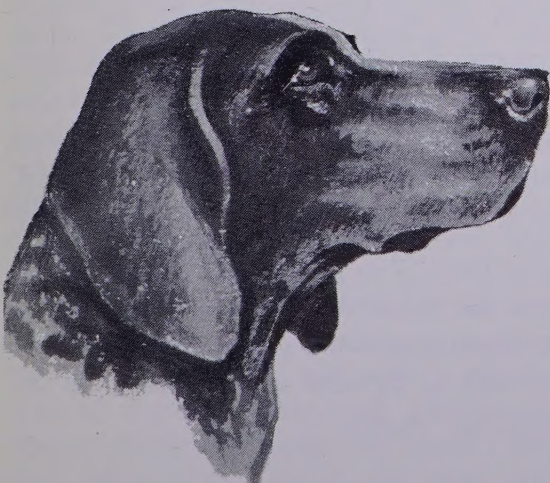


GERMAN WIRE-HAIRED POINTER



As history is reckoned, then the German Wire-haired Pointer is a comparatively young breed. Developed in Germany from the middle of the previous century on, the dog was recognized as a breed in his native land. In 1870, just a few short years later he supplanted most other breeds of hunting dogs there. Admirable breeders and trainers, the Germans demanded a great deal of their sporting dogs. They had no patience with specialists, preferring instead an extra-rugged hunter capable of working on any kind of game and on any terrain. In the German Wire-haired Pointer this is exactly what they got, for they molded into the one breed the distinctive traits of the Pointer, Foxhound and Poodle. Through these avenues they created an all-purpose dog. He pointed and retrieved equally well in water and on land. He was keen-nosed and tough. What is more, he had the courage as well as the coat fit to brave any sort of cover.

GERMAN SHORT-HAIRED POINTER



The short-hair comes closer to being a true all-purpose sporting dog than almost any other breed. He is the result of the breeding of Pointer, Bloodhound and Foxhound blood lines, a process which took place a little over a hundred years ago. The dog's versatility is pointed out in his successful work on pheasants, grouse, partridge, ducks, geese, rabbits. With a water repellent coat and webbed feet, he retrieves well from rough terrain or icy water.

GOLDEN RETRIEVER



The Golden Retriever is descended from large taffy-colored sheep dogs that were used as herd guard dogs, in the Caucasus Mountains of South Russia and were known as Russian Trackers. These dogs were introduced to the British Isles by a troupe of a Russian Circus. The Golden is gentle, sensitive, intelligent and willing. His forte is retrieving from water, but he is equally useful on upland birds and can wind game from forty to fifty yards. He has a tender mouth and is a popular contender in obedience circles and recently gained recognition as a guide dog for the blind.

CURLY-COATED RETRIEVER



The origin of the Curly Retriever is one of doubt, but he is popularly believed to be descended from the 16th century English Water Spaniel and from the Retriever Setter. Many sportsmen state that the Curly-coated Retriever is temperamentally easy to train. He is affectionate, enduring, hardy and will practically live in the water. Moreover, his thick coat enables him to face the most punishing cover. He is charming and a faithful companion plus an excellent guard.

FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER

The ancestors of the Flat-coated Retriever were Retrievers from Newfoundland known as St. John's Dogs, Irish Setters and Gordon Setters. The Flat-coat was a great favorite with British game keepers who appreciated his methodical way of going about his job and his tact. English writers on sporting subjects place the breed highly, describing them as being fast, courageous and sure.



CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER

It seems only natural that the Chesapeake Bay area of the United States East Coast region, long famed for its abundance of waterfowl, should have developed the breed which many sportsmen consider to be without a peer as a duck dog. While the Chesapeake Bay Retriever originated in the United States, he came from stock destined to sail from England. In the year 1807, an English brig was wrecked off the coast of Maryland and the crew and cargo were rescued by the American ship Canton. Also rescued were two Newfoundland puppies, a dingy red dog named "Sailor" and a black bitch called "Canton", after the rescued boat. Presented to the gentlemen who gave hospitality to the sailors of the wrecked brig, the two dogs were found to possess wonderful qualities as retrievers. Many nondescript dogs then used for retrievers were bred to them. By 1885 a definite type of dog was developed. The Chesapeake's dense oily coats are water repellent. After a long swim, the dog's skin remains dry and a good shake frees



the dead-grass colored coat entirely of moisture. His extraordinary memory makes it possible for a trained Chesapeake to mark the fall of several ducks at a time and bring them in one by one, returning each time to the right place to pick up the remaining birds.

LABRADOR RETRIEVER

The Labrador Retriever did not, as his name implies, come from Labrador but from Newfoundland. A little over a hundred years ago a considerable number of medium large black dogs were brought to Great Britain by traders and fishermen sailing between Pool Harbour, England, and the eastern coast of Canada. The dogs were powerful swimmers, willing and the ability to retrieve seemed born in them. They were known as St. John's dogs in order to distinguish them from the larger heavier-coated dogs which are still known as Newfoundlands. The real breed may be known by its close-coat which repels the water off like oil and above all, a tail like an otter. The Labrador gradually died off in Newfoundland on account of a heavy dog tax, which with the English quarantine law practically stopped the importation into England. Thereafter, many Labradors were bred with other types of Retrievers. Fortunately, the Labrador's characteristics predominated. During the late 1920's, North American sportsmen became interested in the breed and imported the best available English stock.



ENGLISH SETTER

From the best authorities on the subject it appears that the English Setter was a trained bird dog in England approximately four hundred years ago. Investigations of old writings leads experts to believe that the English Setter had its origin in some of the older of the Land Spaniels that originated in Spain. The English Setter became popular in this country around 1874, primarily because of its usefulness and beauty. The mild, sweet disposition characteristic of this breed along with the beauty, intelligence and aristocratic appearance it makes in the field, and in the home, has endeared it both to the sportsmen as well as all lovers of a beautiful, active and rugged outdoor dog.



GORDON SETTER

Beauty, brains and bird sense are the outstanding qualities of the handsome black and tan Setter from Scotland whose ancient lineage dates back to at least 1620. Because he is such a rarity today, many dog lovers do not realize that the Gordon Setter was once one of America's most popular gun dogs. He was a great favorite during the period when game was marketed commercially as professional hunters wanted a real "meat dog", that is a dog that could be relied upon to locate any game there was to be found. The faster, wider-ranging Pointer and English Setter have now attained the prominence once enjoyed by the black and tan Gordon. This has been brought about by the demand of sportsmen for speed and more speed. While not fast, they have more staying powers and can keep on from morning until night. Their noses are first class and they seldom make a false point.



IRISH SETTER

The Irish Setter is believed to be descended from large red and white spaniels which came to Ireland from France. The Irish Setter's temperament is as likeable as his appearance, for he is as highhearted, as bold, as carefree as a St. Patrick's Day parade. His truly Irish warmheartedness endears him to thousands. Because he is such a natural "as a show dog" his breeders have allowed the Irishman's ability as a gun dog to become all but extinct. He is bold and at the same time gentle, lovable and loyal. He is tough — good and tough. He can stand continued work in the brush, is almost never stiff or sore, has the best of feet and running gear and almost never gets "sour" when corrected in his work. However, he is not an early developer and frequently takes more training than some other breeds.



SUSSEX SPANIEL



The Sussex Spaniel derived his name from Sussex, England, where a Kennel developed the rich golden-liver color that has long distinguished the breed. The Sussex' expression of his eyes are described as soft and languishing. The expression described is a true indication of the Sussex' disposition for he is by nature docile, sweet and loving. Obedience comes naturally to him and he is a cheerful companion. The Sussex was purposely bred to be low to the ground for he is used for hunting in heavy thickets and brambles that a long-legged dog would not be able to get through or over them. Although he lacks the speed of the Spaniels, the Sussex has an extremely good nose and he is a determined hunter valuable for all forms of upland shooting. The Sussex has a distinctive feature. He barks, "gives tongue" to put it in proper hunting language, when on the scent of game, a tendency which is not at all usual in dogs of the Spaniel breeds. He is an excellent house dog and companion.

ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL



The Springer Spaniel is first and foremost a grand hunting dog, easily trained, an expert on pheasant. Second, the Springer is a good looking dog, well proportioned in outline and clad in a lovely, wavy, glossy coat. Third, his disposition would be hard to improve for he is an intelligent, responsive, dog loving by nature, who tells the world about his happy frame of mind with his merry wagging tail.

AMERICAN WATER SPANIEL

Exactly how, when and where the American Water Spaniel originated is something of a mystery, nevertheless, the virtues of the breed have been long appreciated by sportsmen in many parts of Canada. As a retriever, the dark-chocolate brown spaniel leaves little to be desired. He will watch the huntsman drop four or five birds, then works swiftly and merrily until every one is brought in. Rabbits, chickens, grouse, pheasants, ducks, he handles all without failing dispatch and tender care. He swims "like a seal" hence few water-fowl escape him. He is as well, an all-rounded shooting dog, possessing an excellent nose; he works thicket, rough ground or cover depending upon body scent for location of game. He does not point but instead springs it. In addition to this he is an efficient watch dog that fits agreeably into the family circle.



IRISH WATER SPANIEL

Writers who have made a study of the history of the dog breeds native to Ireland maintain that the Irish Water Spaniel is Erin's most ancient breed. He was brought to the island in early times by invading forces from the Iberian Peninsula, considered the place of origin of all the Spaniel breeds. The Irish Water Spaniel is often called the clown of the Spaniel family due possibly to the unique appearance of a characteristic topknot together with a peak of curly hair growth between the eyes. He is also the tallest of the Spaniels. He is a grand water dog, not only because he likes water but because his coat is naturally water-shedding. For this reason he is used in some parts of the country as a duck retriever although he is not quite as capable for upland work because his coat tends to catch on briars.



BRITTANY SPANIEL

The historic peninsula of northwestern France gave the Brittany his name and it is there that the breed was first known and developed. The Brittany has two attributes which place him apart from the group to which, by inheritance, he belongs. First, the Brittany is the only spaniel that points birds, and, second, his appearance and behavior is much like that of a Setter, but he has the retrieving instinct of a Spaniel. The first Brittany Spaniels were imported to this continent in 1931 and have proved to be capable gun dogs. He is colored liver and white or orange and white. Being sound either without a tail or with a tail only a few inches long.



FIELD SPANIEL

If one were to attempt to describe the general appearance of the Field Spaniel to a person who had never seen one (and few people in this country have), a fairly accurate picture of the breed would be conveyed by saying that he looks like a large Cocker Spaniel. The resemblance to the Cocker is honestly come by, for the Field Spaniel of today carries a good deal of Cocker Spaniel blood as well as that of the English Springer Spaniel. Usually black in color, the Field Spaniel has become a useful and handsome breed through considerable cross-breeding. He is sound, straight in the forelegs and with a height more nearly in balance to length. When built along these lines, he is a dog possessed of endurance, moderate speed and agility. He is level-headed, intelligent and a dog of great perseverance.



WELSH SPRINGER SPANIEL



There is good reason to believe that the Welsh Springer Spaniel was the original Spaniel breed to be used as a gun dog. The Spaniels shown in old English gunning prints and paintings invariably show a dog the size of the Welsh Springer with his distinctive coloration, white with reddish-brown markings. Just how old the breed is remains uncertain but most authorities place its beginning in the 16th century. The Welsh Springer is found primarily in Wales and the west of England. Most recently he went into Scotland and England with a large number being exported to America, India, Australia and Siam. The reason for the breed's distribution into such varied climate is an ability to withstand extremes of heat and cold. He is, by the way, an excellent water dog; a keen, hard-working dog — no day too long, no country too rough. He can be used on any kind of game. In fact, there is no better gun dog than a well trained Welshman. The dog however, does have a fault. He has an excellent nose and if not well trained, is inclined to become a lone hunter and thus difficult to handle.

CLUMBER SPANIEL



The Clumber is not a well known breed in this country at present, having been surpassed in popularity by the Cocker Spaniel and the English Springer Spaniel, which are faster dogs in the hunting field and better suited to the shooting conditions in Canada. The breed's name comes from an English state called Clumber Park where the breed was perfected well over a hundred years ago. He is a dignified, rather slow worker, but is a sure finder and a splendid retriever when trained. His most outstanding characteristic, as far as appearances go, is his attractive lemon and white coloring.

ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL



In England the English Cocker Spaniel enjoys the same tremendous popularity that his American type cousin does in this country. The English Cocker has a merry and affectionate disposition, attractively colored and a head full of good common sense. Fortunately, the English Cocker's ability as a hunting dog has been preserved to a great extent by the English Kennel Club's ruling that no dog of this breed can be called a champion until he has proved his ability in the field in addition to winning show competitions. However, no such ruling exists in this country.

COCKER SPANIEL



The Spaniel family is a large one of considerable history. As far back as 1386, we find mention of the "Spanyell" which eventually came to be divided into two groups, the land spaniel and the water spaniel. A further division separated the Spaniels on the basis of size. The "Cockers" and the generally small or toy Spaniels were separated from the Spaniels of larger size. That is why the Cocker is called the smallest member of the sporting-dog family. The Cocker, the sweet-heart of pure breed dogs, like all Spaniels, is a bird dog. His work in the field is to find and flush birds and retrieve them when they are shot down. In recent years there has been a great deal written and said to the effect that because the Cocker is such a tremendous success as a show dog and pet, his abilities as a working sporting breed have been neglected and allowed to die out. Recent field trials, however, have demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt, that the Cocker's hunting aptitude is far from lost and that he can still be a top performer in the field when properly schooled.

VIZSLA

The origin of the Vizsla, or Hungarian Pointer, has been obscured by the centuries, but it is fair to assume that its ancestors were the hunters and companions of the Magyar hordes which swarmed over Central Europe, 1,000 years ago, and settled in what is now Hungary. The Vizsla was ideal for the terrain, being swift of foot, keen of nose, and an all-around retriever and pointer. The close of World War I found the Vizsla all but extinct and preserved in only a small way by a few of its firmest friends. The years between the two wars were difficult ones, but those who loved the breed refused to let it die out. Hungarians who fled before the Russian occupation in 1945, took their dogs with them into Austria. The Vizsla is a distinguished looking dog of aristocratic bearing, his short coat an attractive rusty-gold. He is powerfully built, but lithe and well balanced, with a light-footed, smooth and graceful gait. He is



a multiple-purpose dog for work on upland game, rabbits and waterfowl retrieving.

WEIMARANER

Not far from Apolda, the town in central Germany, where the Doberman Pinscher originated, is the small city of Weimar. Weimar knew great days during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It was during this period that the Nobles attached to the court succeeded in producing a new breed. A hunting dog of unusual intelligence and ability, of grey or silver in color which they named the Weimaraner. Formerly, the Weimaraner was used on big game, such as wolf, Wild Cat, deer, Mountain Lion, bear, etc. The Weimaraner was also trained as a bird dog and used on various types of game in upland pointing and as a water retriever because of its soft mouth. Imported to this country in 1929, the dog has been used more as a personal hunting companion than a field trial competitor. In the hands of experienced trainers, the breed has proved an easy dog to school, showing great willingness and aptitude for either field work or obedience train-



ing. The dog is not happy when allocated to the kennel. He is accustomed to being a member of the family and he accepts the responsibilities which that entails.

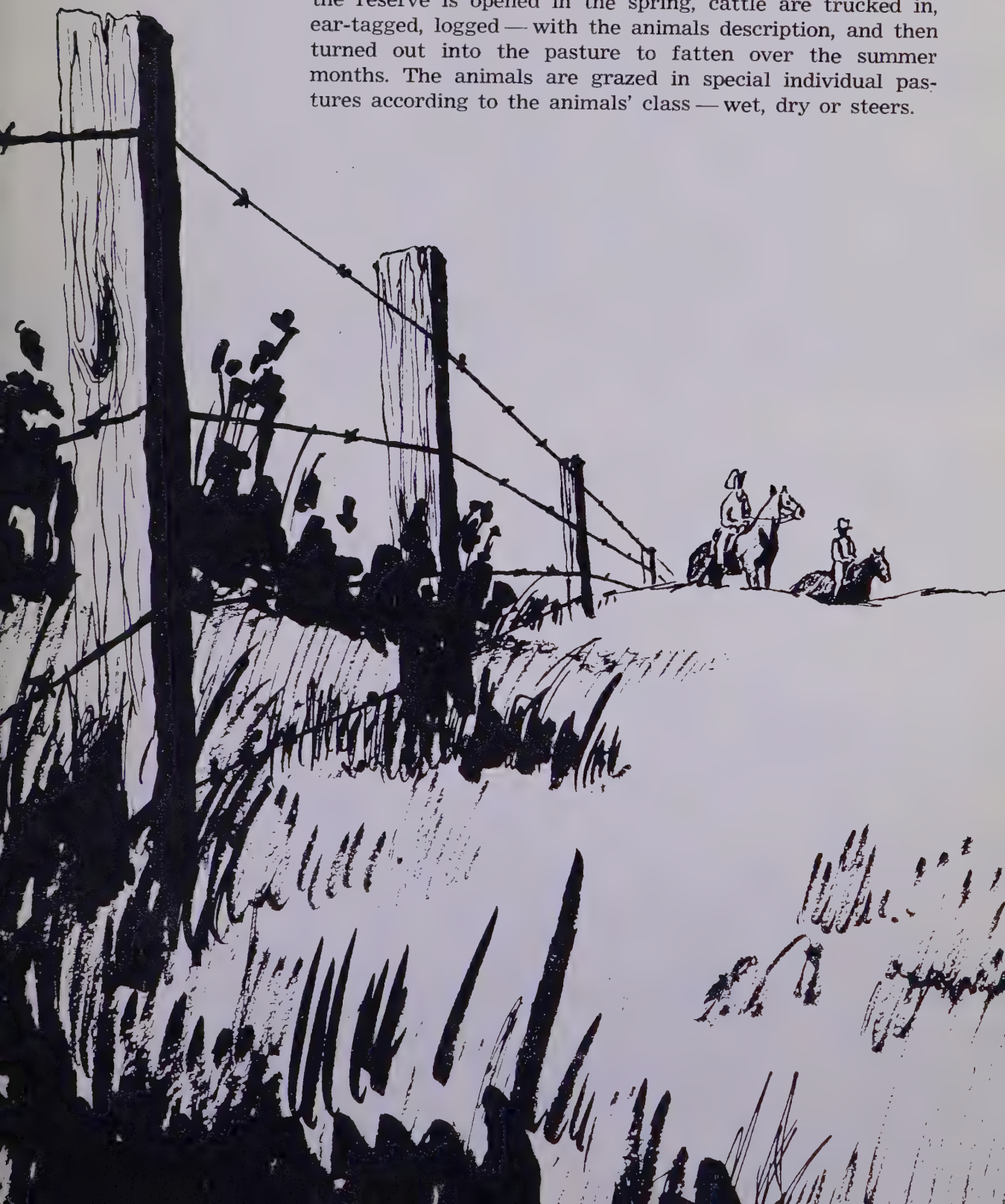
PROVINCIAL GRAZING RESERVE

Roundup



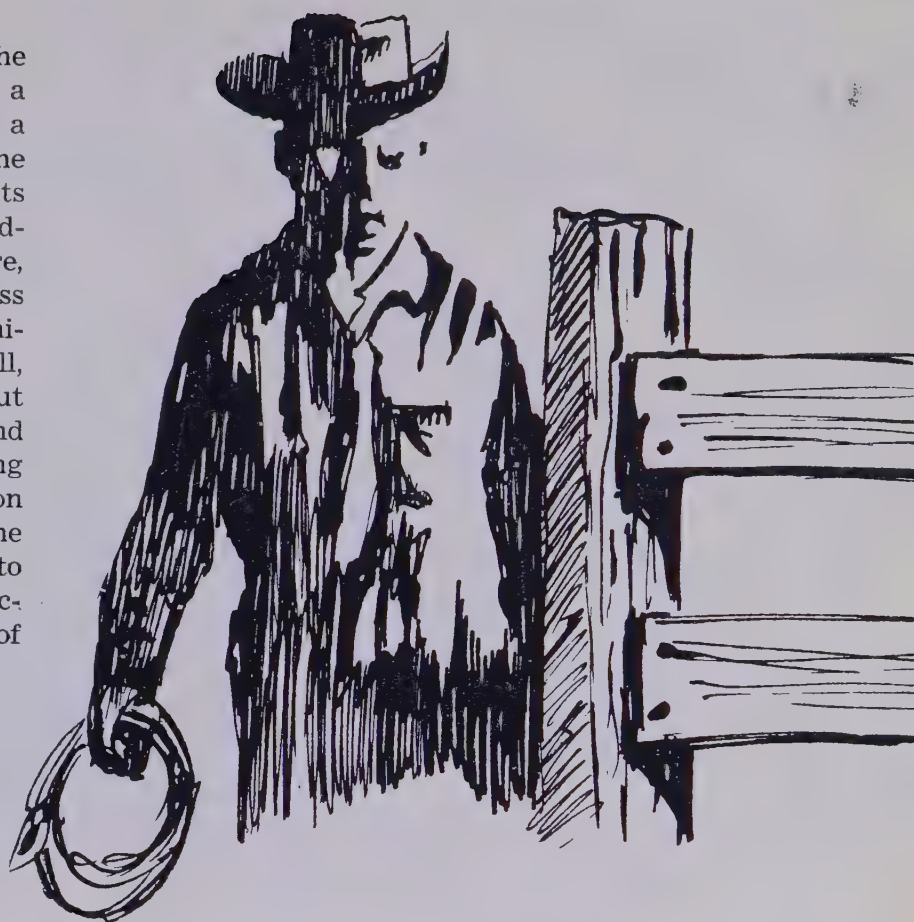
Eleven Provincial Grazing Reserves were operated this summer by the Department of Lands and Forests.

The reserves are operated and developed as pastures by the Lands Division of the department. Under the supervision of the Grazing Section some 16,800 head of cattle were looked after by the department's full-time "cowboys". The province's two head "cowboys" are S. G. Klumph and E. R. Edwards. Klumph looks after the five northern and central reserves while Edwards handles six in the south. Each supervisor is assisted by a local advisory board. When the reserve is opened in the spring, cattle are trucked in, ear-tagged, logged — with the animals description, and then turned out into the pasture to fatten over the summer months. The animals are grazed in special individual pastures according to the animals' class — wet, dry or steers.





During the summer the cattle are looked after by a pasture manager who is a full-time employee of the department. Minor ailments involving the cattle are administered on the pasture, however, if a major sickness or injury develops, the animal is sent home. In the fall, men mount up and head out to roundup the cattle and drive them to the gathering pens for shipment. Upon arrival at the corrals the livestock are separated as to ownership and penned accordingly, with the help of the patrons.

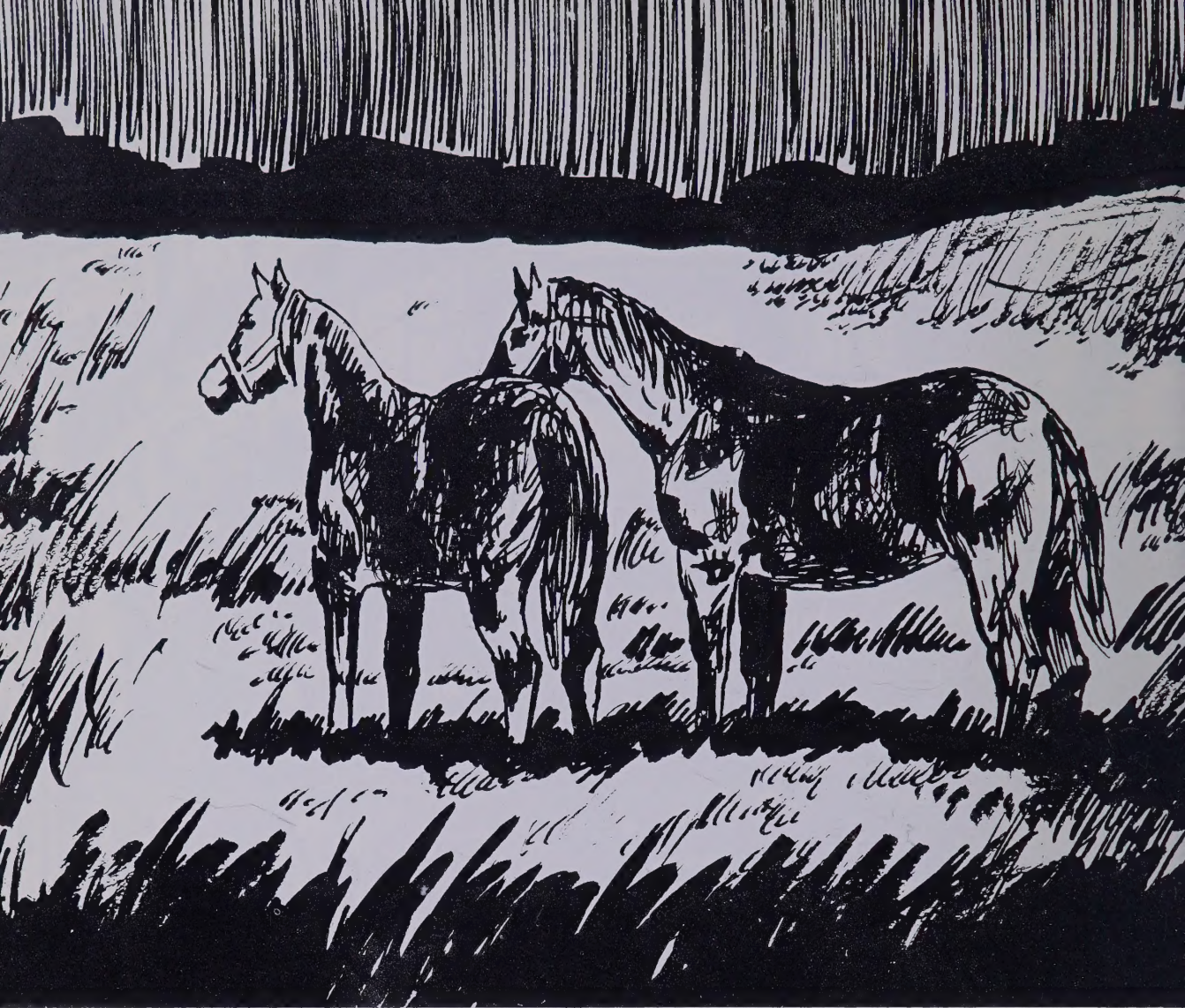






The animals are then checked out by the pasture manager. Ear-tags are re-read, crossed off the record book and loaded onto the patron's truck and taken home. Statistics regarding losses, missing stock and sick animals are also recorded at this time.





“Hi - Lionel”

With this edition of ALBERTA Lands, Forests, Parks, Wildlife we would like to welcome Lionel Dunn. Lionel is the new artist for the publicity section replacing Bill Ayno, who has joined the staff of the Department of Agriculture.



A native Calgarian, the 29-year-old expert of pen, ink, pencil and brush, transferred to Lands and Forests after being a staff artist with the government's Film and Photo Division, Department of Industry and Development the

past 7 years. He graduated from S.A.I.T. with an art diploma.

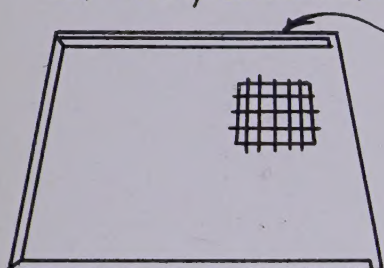
A collector of sorts he has three antique autos, firearms and blades, skulls of animals, stamps, coins and a closet of “other” things. He enjoys the outdoors, is an avid hunter and trout fisherman, bowls and goes out with his wife when he can.

The past 20-odd pages show off some of his talents. He now believes that after researching and drawing dog's heads he will be able to name them on sight. The task of providing artwork on the “Roundup” story involved Lionel to mount a saddle and really see how things are done on the range while sketching the action at the Minburn Grazing Reserve.

HOW TO MAKE A TRAVEL KENNEL

CONSTRUCTION

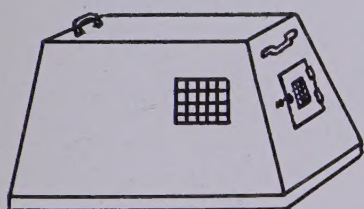
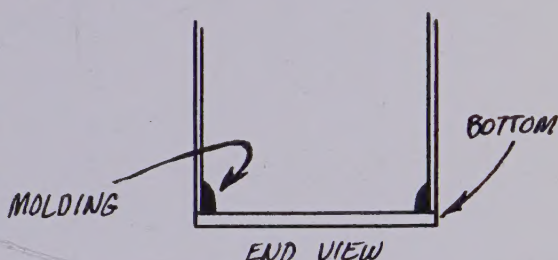
CUT SIDES, SECURE MOLDING FLUSH WITH REAR & BOTTOM EDGES.



INSIDE VIEW

LEAVE $\frac{1}{4}$ " MARGIN ABOVE MOLDING AT TOP EDGE.

$\frac{3}{8}$ " SPACE WILL ALLOW FOR FRONT



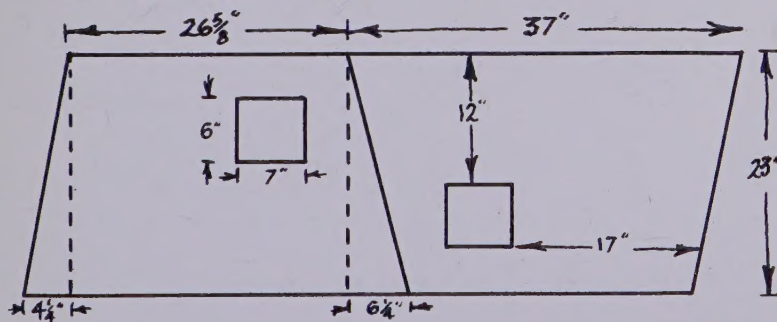
INSTALL WIRE MESH INSIDE WINDOWS

TOP FITS DOWN IN PLACE WITH STRIP OF MOLDING FLUSH WITH REAR EDGE.

BACK GOES ON LAST

HANDLES ON TOP AT REAR & IN FRONT AT TOP

MATERIALS AND PLAN



TOP: 19" X 26"

BACK: 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " X 24"

BOTTOM: 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " X 37"

FRONT AND
DOOR.

$\frac{1}{4}$ " PLYWOOD - 68" X 43" (SLIGHT WASTE)

$\frac{3}{8}$ " PLYWOOD 61" X 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " OR 37" X 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

$\frac{1}{2}$ " X 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " DOOR STOP MOLDING - 17 FEET

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " X 8 (2 DOZ) 1 X 8 (2 DOZ) $\frac{3}{4}$ " X 7 (5 DOZ) SCREWS

WIRE MESH, HINGES, BOLT LATCH, HANDLES

FRONT & BOTTOM FROM $\frac{5}{8}$ " STOCK. ALL OTHER FROM $\frac{1}{4}$ " STOCK.



During a period of high fire hazard in the province's forested land this fall the Alberta Forest Service equipped its "chopper" squadron with a loudspeaker system to inform hunters, fishermen, campers, etc., of the extreme fire problems in the forests. The system worked so well reports of hearing the messages were heard as far as 2 miles away.

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